# BROOKLYN CITY.

The Wallabout Commission—The Trial of Perry-Bergh and the Swill Milk Cow Meepers - Red-Hot Whiskey - An Honest Bleetion Canvasser.

Man Kate Pieid lectures at the Rim place Congre

al church this evening.

During the week ending January 15 35,000 persons taited Prospect Park. On Sunday there were 14,700

Edwin Perry, tried for the murder of Thomas Hayes, the night watchman, in Furman street, and in whose case the jury failed to agree, is to be tried assum on the 20th mat.

On Sunday morning last the residence of Sylvester Bondlow, No. 190 Duffield street, was burglariously meered through a front basement window and hirty dollars worth of silves plated table ware stolen herefrom, the thickes escaping undetected.

Yesterday Alexander McOne, counsel for the Walproceedings have been taken by the naval authori size to restrain them from proceeding with their operations, appeared in the United States Court and moved for a further delay until Thursday next. No objections being interposed by the United States District Attorney the case was set down for Thursday moraing next, at ten o'clock.

District Attorney Morris yesterday morning entered a noile prosequi in the case of Daniel Hart, one of the parties indicted for alleged election frauds. The District Attorney has had the case of Mr. Hart under examination for two or three days, and be-came satisfies that Mr. Hart had performed his duties as canvasser ionestly and conscientiously, and that there was no foundation in fact for the moding of an indictment against him.

Yesterday morning at about half-past two o'clock a fire broke out in the distillery of Whitam Fischer, as the corner of Gold and Plymouth streets. The fire, from what could be ascertained, originated from a leakage from one of the large custerns. The winskey ran from the cistera through a doorway, and from there to the furnace room, where it took fre, and before the furnace room, where it took fre, and before the furnace room, where it took fre, and before the furnace room, where it took fre, and before the furnace room, where it took fre, and before the furnace room, where it took fre, and before the furnace was principally by the mixing of water with the waiskey.

ciety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and George B. Lincoln, Sr., of the Board of Irealth, ap-George B. Lincoln, Sr., of the Board of freaith, appeared at Justice Riley's court to press the charges made against one Richard Longes, who, they allege, keeps cows in a stable in Marcy avenue, badly wantilated, and feeding them on unwholesome food. The defendant is in the employ of another party. The sounsel for the defendant asked for an adjournment, on the ground that he had not had time to prepare an answer. Mr. Bergh objected, on the ground that the detendant had already had a week for preparation. He said that he and Mr. Lincoln had come expressly from New York to presente this case, and might not be able to attend again. The Justice stated that the defendant was cuttiled to an autournment, and therefore declared the case adjourned until Monday, at ten A. M.

#### RROOKLYN'S VESTED RIGHTS.

Proposed Restoration of Municipal Power to the "City of Churches"-A Full Batch of Boards-A General Revision of Commissions Wanted.

The regular weekly session of the Common Counwas held yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bergen

Aderman Willring moved the adoption of the resolutions attached to the report of the Law Comattee on the revision of the city charter, the special order of business provided for at the previous meet-

The Alderman of the Tenth ward offered the for lowing resolutions in reference to the proposed plan for the restoration of power to the Common Council

et the city of Brooklyn:—
Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel, in conmection with the Law Committee of the Board, be directed to draft an act to be presented to the Legismeture amending the city charter to embrace the foi-

hattre amending the city charter to embrace the lollowing recommendations:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Board that
the public interest will be best subserved by dividing the city of Brooklyn into nine Aldermanic districts, which shall be as evenly divided as possible,
to number from one to nine inclusive.

Resolved, That at the next amoual election there
shall be elected nine Aldermen for the city of Brooklyn for the terms of one, two and three years, and
that there shall be elected annually thereafter three
Aldermen for the term of three years.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the city

olved. That there be elected at the next an-

nessives, that there at election two Police Commissioners for the county of kings, whose term of office shall be for two and four years from the 1st day of January, 1871, and that there shall be one elected every two years thereafter for the term of four years. Resolved, That the Park Commission shall consist of five members, to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by a two-third vote of the Common Council. olved, That the Water and Sewerage Board

Resoived, That the Warer and Sewerage Board shall consist of two members, to be elected at the next annual election, whose term of office shall be for two and four years, from January 1, 1871, and that there shall be one elected every two years thereafter for the term of four years; and that the additional powers given to said Board by the act of 1869 be repealed and restored to the Common Council, with provisions authorizing the Common Council by a two-third vote, with the approval of the Mayor, or a manimous vote in case the Mayor falls to approve within a fixed time, to open, grade, pave and repave witches, without a petition of the owners and notwithstanding remonstrances.

Resolved, That the Board of Fire Commissioners shall consist of two members, whose term of office shall be for a like term of the Water Commissioners and elected in the same manner.

Resolved, That the Mayor shall be ex officio a member of all the said Boards—viz., Water, Fire, Park and Police.

Park and Police.

Resolved, That the act authorizing the Metropolitan Health Board be repealed and the powers returned to the Common Council.

Resolved, That the Inspectors of Pavements be Bominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council.

Resolved, That the office of Inspectors of Con-

Resolved, That the office of Inspectors of Contracts be abolished.

Resolved, That the act providing for the appointment of the members of the Board of Education be amended by providing that, in case the Common Council fails to confirm any of the nominees of the Mayor and the Mayor Kalis to send in other names in place of those not confirmed within a fixed time, then the old member shall hold over for a full term, the same as if he had been renominated and confirmed by the Common Council.

Resolved, That all moneys to be hereafter raised to defray the expenses of the city government, and for all improvements, and for the several commissions herein before mentioned, shall be submitted to the joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors by the sayor in his annual statement, with power to the joint board to increase or cut down the same.

The resolutions, after some debate, were laid over

The resolutions, after some debate, were laid over for one week, to be printed in the minutes.

The salary of Mr. Gill, Assistant Collector of Taxes, was increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum. The

## DESPERATE BARROOM FIGHT.

A Saloon Keeper Stabbed. The barroom at the corner of Prospect and Gold streets, Brooklyn, was the scene of a desperate fight yesterday morning between the proprietor, George W. Cumberson, and Michael Henry Reid, who was formerly employed by him as a bartender. From what can be learned Reid and Cumberson had been out drinking together the night previous, and yesterday morning Reid went to the saloon and borrowed ten dollars from him. Comborson subsequently regretted having loaned the money, and
succeeded in getting it back. Reid then used some
violent language and smasned a mirror, whereupon
Cumberson seized a club from behind the bar and
beat him sewerely with it. Reid then drew a pistol
and a Knife, and while intimidating his opponent
with the pistol stabbed him in the side, inficting a
perious though uot dangerous wound. Officer Horon, of the Tenth orecinct, New York, who happened
to be in the vicinity at the time, took Reid into custody. He was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday
afternoon and committed on a charge of Jelonious
assault. out drinking together the night previous, and yes-

SENTENCED TO BE L'UNG.—Henry Welcome has been sentenced at Buri/agton. Vt., to be hung on the third Friday in January, 1871. He assaulted and beat to death Mr. Perry Russell, an old and respected citizen, in his own house, after he had reured to rest, and in the presence of his aged wife. He is significant years old, and his purpose in committing the murder was robbery.

#### SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE

A Boy Run Oyne on the Kine Railway.—At half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy sained John Rodee, fifteen years of age, residing at No. 15 frunswick street, jumped from a freight car in motion on the Eric Railway, and he fell on the ground with such force that he was thrown on the track. The wheels passed over his left leg, roadering amputation necessary. The boy was conveyed to the city Hospital.

The Late Highway Rohemky.—John Kane, Robert Higher and Martin Larken, the parties are

Robert Hunter and Martin Larkin, the parties arrested on the charge of robbing Abraham Wickett, in Warren street, were brought up for examination yesterday morning before Recorder Martindale. The evidence against them was a conclusive inat they were committed for trust. The parties were unknown to wickett, and would probably have escaped arrest had not officer lynch obtained the very slight clue that one catted another "Mose," and he succeeded in finding every member of the gang. The evidence shows that they divided the plunder between them.

The Arson Case—A Man Strees Page 1844.

THE ARSON CARE—A MAN STREE PATO A TRAP.—Yesterday morning Thomas Loughran, James Loughran and Patrick Connothy were brought up for examination before the Recorder on the charge of setting are to the house No. 214 Grand street, and thereby attempting to defrand the Riate Insurance Company of \$2,000, the amount of insurance on the premises. The insurance company were represented by Ma Whileid and Mr. Hallanan and Mr. Hardenbergh appeared for the prisoners. During the examination a man named John Connolly, brother to the prisoner, entered the court room to witness the precedings, whose store was destroyed by the fire, as a frequent visitor in the house, and she had many relation to the transaction. He was thereupon arrested and placed inside the railing with the others. The testimony of the witnesses showed that the converheard by a woman, who lost no time in acquainting the landlord of the facts, but he was incredulous, and told her not to be "carried away by such queer notions." He would not believe it till it was too late. The prisoners were all committed for trial.

Hadson City. OPENING OF THE COUNTY COURTS.-The January term of the Hudson County Courts will be opened to-day by Judge Bedle, attended by Judges Randolph, Bohnstedt and Sturges. The Harrison-Vreeland breach of promise case, so familiar to the public, will come up again at this term, in accordance with an order of the Court of Appeals granting a new truit on the ground of excessive damages. The spay revelations of love's old dream will be rehashed for the senest of curious and seosation-loving folks. There are nine prisoners to be tried for burglary and six for arson. One great feature in the pelis jury list is that the names of several "professionais" are consplouous by their absence. These individuals were a set of idle, good-for nothing loafers, who followed the business for the sake of making two dollars a day and watching their chances whenever a dollar might be flying around. Sheriff Mount might-have lopped off a few more, and then honest men would feet perfectly safe. dolph, Bohnstedt and Sturges. The Harrison-

Bergen City.

Patching and Spoiling the New City Mar.—A committee was appointed some time ago by the Common Council to open and lay out new streets, and submit the map when completed to the Council for ratification. The owners of property were dissatisfied in many cases, as there will be always grumblers in suce instances, some desuring that a street should pass in front of their houses where such a plan was impracticable. The map, on the whole, was well arranged, but it has been recently altered in such a manner that the streets, instead of forming an extension and continuation of those in Jersay and Hudson cities, actually form triangles and curves and terminate abruptly at short distances. This gives rise to grave suspicious that certain parties should be accommodated, even though the city suffer, as it will, if the new map the endorsed. Mr. C. C. Van Reypen, one of the commissioners and a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, declares he will not sign the report in consequence of this bungling. The people of Bergen are shrewd enough to detect something wrong in the business, and if the map be presented in a mutilated or patched condition to the Council a strong protest will be made against its adoption.

Newark.

THE EINTRACHT SINGING SOCIETY, which includes mentz, Rev. Mr. Lencht, Register Stapff and Mr. Kron enberg, is seriously contemplating the building of a grand music hait to cost \$80,000. A charter empowring the society to hold property to the value of \$100,000 is to be applied for to the present Legisla-

and professional lobbyists left this city last even-ing for Trenton, so as to be in time for the opening of the seasion for actual business. Among those who went were several democratic Aldermen and others interested in the passage of a bill creating a "Fourteenth ward by a division of the Seventh." Every effort will be made to rush the bill through rapidly. Tall lobbying may, therefore, be anticipated.

A SINGULAR "ACCIDENT."-In the case of Mr. James Swinnerton, an elderly resident of Mulberry street, who was reported to have been dangerously injured through the accidental discharge of a pistol, it now transpires that the old gentleman tried to put a period to his existence. His son, the Rev. Henry Swinnerton, states that his father was "temporarily insane." but now has all his faculties. Swinnerton, per a lost his wife within a twelvementh, and a few months ago became a second time a Benedict. His present wife is considerably younger than himself. He is in a fair way to recover, and no one regrets his foolish act more than be does himself. injured through the accidental discharge of a pistol

## A JERSEY SENSATION.

Suspected Textcological Murder at Newton Sussex County-A Mysterious Case-Coro-ner's Inquest.

picturesque sections of New Jersey is the county of Sussex, the chief town of which is called Newton, a thriving, prosperous place of a few thousand inhabitants. This same town is just now in a state of great excitement, consequent on the very mysterious death of a highly respected citizen, named Edward Palmer, a man between forty and fifty years of age, who for years past has been enposition of foreman in the zinc mines near Franklin, some distance from Newton.

It was Mr. Palmer's custom to be absent from

It was Mr. Palmer's custom to be absent from home a week or two at a time. Last Friday he returned to his home on Water street in the best of spirits and in good health. He ate very heartily and in the evening was taken suddenly ill. A physician was speedily procured, but Mr. Palmer never arose from his bed alive. He died in violent spasms last Tuesday night. From facts which have since come to light there is reasonable ground for suspicion of foul play, and the case as it now stands wears a very dark look for the wife of the deceased man and a boarder in her house, a Scotchman named Robert Brown.

For years-past the town gossips have had ample food for their wagging tongues in the reported movements of Mrs. Palmer, who, though verging on forfy years, is still fat and fair. She is described as a fine, plump, rosy-faced Irish woman of more than ordinarily prepossessing appearance. As a matter of course in these degenerate days she had many admirers, and among them, it is alleged, prominently figured an ex-member of Congress from the Fourth New Jersey district. Latterly the scandal mongers have had their tongues keep going in regard to her alleged relations with "Scotty" Brown The latter, it seems, started a grocery store next to her house, and during her husband's absence in the mines she spent most of her time in Brown's store. The public feeling in the matter has had the effect of necessitating the Coroner, Dr. John Miller, to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased, whose death is openly alleged to have been the result of poison. Coroner Miller examining the body the jury adjourned till Saturday, at ten o'clock. home a week or two at a time. Last Friday he re-

STEALING A HOUSE .-- Ann Brennan was arrested at Dutch Kills, on Saturday by officer Smith, of Flushing, for appropriating to her own use a house belonging to the contractor of the Flushing Railroad. It oppears that Arn claimed that the contractor owed her thirty-five dollars and she thought that taking postession of the house was the most expeditious way of gotting her money. The Justice did not see it in that light, and Arn gave bonds for \$300 to appear before the Grand Jury.

ALMOSTA TRAGEDY.—On Saturday last a mother residing on Saventhates.

residing on Seventh street, next to Episcopal church, Hunter's Point, left her taree children shut up in bedroom while she went out to make some purchases. Shortly after her departure smoke was seen issuing from the window by the neighbor, who promptly put the fire out. But little damage was done. The fire was caused by children playing with matches, and it the discovery had not been made immediately the children would have been burned to death.

SHALLPOX-ITS RAVAGES IN HUNTER'S POINT. The Increase of this terrible disease in Hunter's Point is alarming the citizens of that section. Several new cases have been reported, and two deaths occurred yesterday. One of the teachers in the public school resigned yesterday; and unless the session of the

school is suspended for the present, it is feared that the resignations of others will follow. Many of the parents have taken their children from school in order to avoid this leathsome discase. As Hunter's Point is connected with New York by two ferries, it is feared that unless its ravages are stayed, it will be introduced into the central part of the city.

#### WESTGRESTER COUNTY.

ADMITTED TO RAIL. -James Spollin, who is charged with having killed John Brophy at Upper Tuckahoe, by shooting him, after an alleged attack by the latter on himself and wife, surrendered himself to the District Attorney, and on Saturday evening was admitted to ball in the sum of \$2,500 by County Judge Robert Cochrane.

LAND IMPROVEMENTS.—Although the citizens of

Mamaroneck and the proprietor of the water power at the old factory have quarrelled over their respecat the old factory have quarrelled over their respec-tive rights for nearty half a century, the obnoxious dam held its own against all odds, and a large tract of land resoured useless, owing to the unnealthy results of a periodical overflow of water. It is understood now, however, that Andrew Wilson, in preparing the way for his new village and depot, at Grand Park, is about to sever the Gordian knot by demoliahing the objection-able dam and thus neliaving the vicinity of not less than fifteen feet of superincumbent water. Let the good work proceed.

## SUNDAY RIOT AT YONKERS.

Metropolitan Police Dragged in the Mud an Chubbed With Their Own Weapons-Felonious Assaults and Broken Heads-More Work for the Grand Jury.

While the church-going community of Yonkers. Westchester county, was endeavoring quietly to think over and profit by the sermons listened to during the morning of last Sunday a diagraceful scene was being enacted in their midst, which at order in the village.

H appears that at about four o'clock in the afterneon of the day named, while officer Woodruff was patroling his post in Pond street (a neighborhood which is onicity settled by Irish families), his atten-tion was attracted by a crowd of some twenty-five men who had arrived at the stage of intextection which is generally termed "fighting drunk." On ordering them to disperse the officer was attacked by several of the party, who knocked him down and commenced sicking him savagely in the head and body. A citizen, who saw the officer being frightfully abused, hurried to the police station, when, upon his stating the circumstance, patrolmen Boyd and Osporn were ordered to the assist-

CLUBBING THE POLICE. were assailed by the roughs, who knocked them out of time, without ceremony, and wrenching office Boyd's club from his grasp applied it in a brutal manner to the head and shoulders of the prostrate Woodruff, besides inflicting other damage before its owner was ensied to regain possession of the weapon. While the fight between the policemen and their opponents raged derecily word was again brought to the police station that the officers were overpowered and at the mercy of the mob, when Sergeant Mangin, with roundsmen Weston and Austin and three additional patrolmen, who were in reserve, hastened to the rescue of their companions. By this time nearly 1,000 people had assembled at a respectful distance to witness the riot, many of the citizens fearing for a while that the lawless element, from the nature of its proportions, would overpower the bandful of determined men who represented security to life and property within their limits. were assalled by the roughs, who knocked them

resented security to life and property within their minits.

Without waiting for the near approach of Sergeaut Mangin and his force the rioters ned to their houses, leaving officers Woodruff and Hoyd aimost buried in mud and shamefully anused, the former especially having suffered severely from being beaten with stones, in addition to the clubbing before referred to. Following up the assaulting party, after whose entrance into their dwellings all doors were at once lastened, the police force ascertained their different places of concealment, and having been refused admission forcibly entered and utilimately succeeded in arresting eleven of the alteged ringleaders, not before, however, some of the latter were severely kandled by the officers. Principal among these was Maurice Fitzersald, a powerful fellow, who endeavored to resist being taken, and, seizing officer King by the throat, attempted to strangle him, only letting go when his head had been laid open by a club in the hands of another officer. In addition to the party above named the following were also arrested and locked up:—Garrett Flynn, Michael McGrath, James Daty, Edmand Connors, Nicholas Munson, Patrick Connors, John Flynn, John Connors and Richard Fitzgeraid—the last two having been also severely handled in their contest with the police force.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE ROWDIES.

poince force.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE ROWDIES.

The entire party was brought before Police Justice Atkins yesterday morning, when the accused were heard through their legal advisers, while William Romer. Counsel to sthe Corporation, appeared in behalf of the outraged laws of the village. After benair of the outraged laws of the village. After hearing the charges made by the police the Court held each of the prisoners in the sum of \$500 on a charge of riotous conduct and interfering with officers while in the execution of their duty. In addition to this Maurice Fitzgerald, John Flynn and Patrick Connors were committed, without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, for assaulting with intent to kill patrolmen Boyd, Osborn and Woodrum.

## WEST FARMS TAXES.

NRW YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

To the Epress of the Herald:—
Allow me to correct the statement presented at the meeting of taxpayers at West Farms and pubished by you in Sunday's HERALD, as to the indebt edness or liability of the town of West Farms, which

Amount of tax levy according to statement of Town
Board.
Add West Farms School district No. 2 not in the warrant of the Board of Supervisors.

Present bonded indebtedness according	ording to state	6257,508 ment of
Southern boulevard		
Southern highway		85,000
Volunteer bonds unpaid.		. \$1,000 8,200
Amount required to complete Centra Amount required to complete Southe		. 48,0 K
Total To this add by Haskin's statement—	••••	Section Co.

Principal and interest second bounty joan (county).

This represents of principal due to the county from the town of West Farms over.

Add for Feliam arenue boulevard, confirmed by the court share of West Farms.

Add for Franklin avenue or Broadway to be eighly feet wids, curbed and guitered through Segerman property, just east of Groie's house to Union avenue, at Jeast.

For macadamizing Southern boulevard about five miles through the town of West Farms, one-half of the expense.

Estimated cost of planting trees, regulating and making sidewalks on Central avenue. 17,000

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.—The condition of the Cherokee Indians, according to a writer in the Chetopa Advance of the 29th ult, is not very encouraging. The Cherokees are the only Indians that have, as a tribe, adopted white civilization, and for a time it seemed as if they possessedsthe elements of permanent improvement. At one time they had common and high schools and many competent teachers. Now the schools have suspended, and the young men are lounging about in idleness, so that there are not half a dozen competent teachers in the tribe. Their legislation is a "dignified farce." The work which could be done in three days, at an expense of \$2,000, consumes six weeks, at an expense of \$2,000, this however, would indicate a closer imitation of white legislation than has generally been accredited to them. In the list of prominent men among them there are a few real indian names. Rattling Guard sits as District Judge, and Stand Whirlwind is Speaker of the House, while Frog Sia-Killer shines in the Senate. The most of them, however, bear the uneuphonious names common among white folks. They imbibe freely of the "fire water," and copy most of the vices of those who are attempting to improve their condition, while the virtues are for ornament rather than use. The civilization of the indians is at best unsatisfactory, but it is a great improvement upon a savage life, and should be persistently carried among the other tribes.

\*\*Rewpoundland Herring Flerer.—A despatch was received in town on Tuesday from Newfound.

Newfoundland Herring Flert.—A despatch was received in town on Tuesday from Newfoundland stating that the Gloucester fleet had all arrived safe and were waiting for cooler weather to get a supply of herring. The weather had been very mild in that vicinity thus far, and unless a change soon takes place the prospect of an early supply of bait for the Bank fleet is not very encouraging.—Cape Ann Acception.

# THE STRIKE ON ERIE.

ERIE STRIKES BACK---WAITING ORDERS.

Kothing from the West-A Greenwich Street Bagulo in Jersey-Who Pays !-All Silent Along the Line-The Appeal to the People.

on Eric in Wall street seem to be transferred to the workshops. Not the millionnaires, who ride in their workshops. Not the millionnaires, who ride in meetgandy coaches, but the hard-worked mechanics, are
now on a strike against what they say is an insufferable monopoly. Whether it be so or not is their
own matter, and it is recorded here only as a subject of the history of the day. But it seems to be
"up hill work" with the boys on strike, for they have against them the

PEMININE STRIKERS. One of these, a keeper of a piace of doubtful mo-rality in Greenwich street, in this city, appeared at the Jersey City machine shop of the Eric Railway Company—it is always best to give the full name and asked employment for seven men who accompanied her. As soon as this party was discovered the men on "watch" began an imprompted "money" and "Goney," "Gould" and "gold" were made to rhyme in a manner that would have frightened out of his wits even a Shakspeare or a Byron. But the Greenwich female commander of her squad seemed to understand what was meant, and making a quick "wheel" to the right and then "forward march," was soon out of sight. Quite noon, at the meeting of the strikers at Washington Hall. He referred to this incident of the morning and said that this "feminine argument" should not deter the men from standing by their rights; that although this woman came from the lowest slums of New York to see Gould, she couldn't see gold, for Erie now rests its back on greens, coal and rags.

THE SHOPS last. The 250 men, whom the officers of the Erie Company were sure on last Saturday to have at Company were sure on last Saturday to have at work on Monday, were all found to be like Palstan's men in buckram, or as the constanle in Alabama once said in the return of a warrant of arrest, "On stumplous, in swampum, non est inventious;" or as the Irishman's celebrated flea, "When you put your flager on him he is not there." Those that were at work on Saturday, only one or two, had left again. A few more, not over five, were placed to work yesterday morning, and at noon they had again left, as their prodecessors had done. The engine in the machine slop withried away its ponderous fly wheel, and the latter pressed its force on the beit, which again communicated its power to all the little whoels, with and without cogs, throughout the large establishment; but there was nobody to use it, nobody to direct it, nobody to profit by it.

cated its power to all the little wheels, with and without cogs, throughout the large establishment; but there was nobody to use it, nobody to direct it, nobody to profit by it.

WHAT THE OFFICERS SAX.

This dearth of workingmen, at a time when hands are most needed, necessitated a call on Mr. Henry I. Brown the master, mechanic of the Eric Rahlway Company. On inquiry he stated that they had no more men at work yesterday than on saturday. They had engaged a great number, but when the men came to go to work, they were irightened off by the threats of violence made by the committee of the strucers. In proof of this he showed two letters—one from New York, dated January 15, 1870. In which the writer states that the boys warned and threatened him off; the sober ones he could talk some reason into, but those exasperated by ilquor threatened him to such an extent that he was glad to get away without getting hurt. Another man, writing from Piermont on January 17, says that he was threatened with violence on Saturday evening, and teared bodily injury if he were to go to work on Monday (resterday) morning, hence he did not do it. Mr. Brown states that he has received numerous letters to the same purport, which he believes to be sufficient evidence of the fact that threats of violence are used to deter new employes from going to work. In contradiction to this, the principal leaders of the strikers, Mr. Finlay among others, say that they have given positive instruction to the committees that no violence nor threats of violence shall be used by any one, and that the first one who is guilty of any such breach of the strikers and by their complaint, handed over to the police to be dealt with according to law.

How in the west?

No reliable reports could be got last evening up to ten o'dlock as to the positive the men at Jersey City, At one time in the forenoon it was rumored around the offices of the company near the Pavolla ferry, that all had left work. Again it was said, an hour or two later, that everything was quiet on

quiet. Port Jervis men think that the Jersey City men were too rash in not discounting an hour." Later in the evening a report was heard that a delegate had arrived from Susquehanna, bringing the intelligence that all the men in similar employ on that division had struck in aid of their fellow craftsmen in Jersey City.

It appears that the men now on strike across the river are especially afraid of the tactics which the ruling minus of the company are said to bring to bear upon the minds of the Port Jervis workmen. The latter have again been allowed full time per day and full pay as an inducement, so the Jersey City people say, not to join their brethren further east. It is also said that the argument is used that during the last strike of the Port Jervis men the employés in Jersey City similarly situated, did not heartily endorse and sustain them and hence, now, the Port Jervis' people were to icel under no obligation to take up the cause of their co-operatives at this end of the line. It was said that these practices and arguments were in so far successful as to keep tuly one half of the employés

under no obligation to take up the cause of their co-operatives at tais end of the line. It was said that these practices and arguments were in so far successful as to keep fully one-naif of the employes of the company at Port Jervis faithful, while the other half wisnes to take the side of the strikers at Jersey City. These are rumors, however, only, and what there may be in them time alone can develop.

THE MENTINGS YESTERDAY.

The strikers held two meetings yesterday, one in the forencon and again in the afternoon, at Washington Hall, Jersey City. Nothing of any public importance transpired at either of these meetings, except the sending of a delegate to Port Jervis and another 10 Susquehauna to straighten up maters, and influence all the men there to unite in the strike. A speech by Mr. Finlay, the vice president of the central organization, was well received, encouraging the men to stand by each other and then they will succeed. When, in the in the course of his speech, he put the question, "Does any one doubt our success? then let him stand up and say so," no one in the hall, some 200 in number—being nearly sil of the strikers—answered nay, but all of them, to a man, shouted a tremendous "No."

INCIDENTS.

stand up and say so," no offe in the hall, some 200 in number—being nearly sil of the strikers—answered nay, but all of them, to a man, shouted a tremendous "No."

INCIDENTS.

It will be recollected from previous reports in the Herald that the strikers appointed a finance committee with power to relieve all who came to Jersey City in search of work at the Erie shops and who, desiring to return Home, had not the means to do so. It happened yesterday morning that two tailors from New York, taking advantage of this statement in the Herald, claimed to be machinists and wanted relief from the committee. A little examination disclosed their faise pretensions, and they were unceremoniously nusticed out of the room. In the course of the afternoon a carriage painter from Baltimore claimed similar privileges, and all he wanted was money enough to get back to Baltimore. But the committee "didn't see it in that light."

HIR NEW YORK WORKINGMEN.

In the evening a committee appointed by the strikers visited New York city and attended several workingmen's societies, where they stated their case. They were everywhere received with great good will, the sympathy of the workingmen of New York was assured them and in case of need, material aid promised. "We came not to beg," said Mr. Finlay, chairman of the committee; 'for if a body of 300 men cannot help themselves; they do not deserve to be helped. But if worse should come to worse, then only shall we accept aid from wherever it may come."

The following is an appeal issued by the Jersey City strikers:—

For some considerable time past it has been evident to the working and tyranny that the suinorities of the company have been exercising in opposition to their rights as reasonable men and American citizens, Accordingly in July last there was an effort made among the men to form such an organization has wond and the part of the company from any unjustances on the part of the company, but also protect the company from any unjustances on the part of the company of the working and t

his adjustment, but he is incrorable. The dull times, the inclement season and the great number of men out of employment is too golden an opportunity to be set to crush and stamp out the manhood of his futions. But as they ask nothing unreasonable—simply the money they have nothing unreasonable—simply the money they have armed for the support of their families—and inatmuch as they have no other alternative, they are of suffering and a hard contest, must and shall be maintained. But, as a protonged contest of this kind will cause much inconvenience to the iraveiling and commercial public, and considerable suffering to us, as many of us are imprepared for a long contest, we do hereby, in the name of junce, in the name of humanity, and, above all, in the name of virtue, appeal to the American people for their sympathy and moral support, to austain and encourage, and thus enable us to obtain a speecy termination of the contest.

#### THE IMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Deings and Progress of the Society on the Pacific Coast. A large and deeply interesting meeting was held last evening in the church of which Rev. S. H. Tyng is pastor by the friends of the American Tract Society, to hear statements from the society's delegation just returned from the Pacific coast.

tion just returned from the Pacific coast.

Rev. G. L. Shearen, one of the delegation, after aliuding briefly to the general work of the society in Spain, Mexico and South America, and among the freedmen of the South, gave a concise account of his trip of 12,000 miles, visiting the principal cities and many of the rural and minding districts in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. He said the mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources of that alope are immense, but the moral and religious influence is small. The wealth of the country is not sanctified. The church membership is hardly one-sixth of its average in the whole United States.

whole United States.

In one State of 50,000 inhabitants there is neither a Congregational nor a Baptist church, and the membership of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches does not exceed 500. The mining population are so migratory that it is impossible to reach them by the permanent ministry. The system of colportage, so efficiently and successfully prosecuted by the society in other parts of the country, is peculiarly and successfully prosecuted by the society in other parts of the country, is peculiarly adapted to this population, and can be made exceedingly useful to the scattered population of the whole coast. The object of the delegation was to explore the country, learn its wants and adopt the most efficient means for supplying them. After extensive tours in the States they met several large ecclesiastical bodies, which, after hearing a full explanation of the plans of the society, gave them their most hearty endorsement and piedged their cortial support. An agency has been opened there for the sale of the society's books, tracts and periodicals, and asx colporteurs have been commissioned, two of them in Oregon, one in Washington Territory and three in California, one of whom is a chmaman.

Large meetings were held in Sacramento and San Francisco before the delegation left, and liberal contributions were made in aid of the work.

Mr. John E. Vossor, also of the delegation, gave a touching description of his visits and personal labors along the inhe of the Pacific Railroad in Colorado, at Virginia City, Nevada, at Sacramento and in San Francisco. In one State of 50,000 inhabitants there is neither

Prancisco.

Rev. Dr. Bodington, of Brooklyn, said the object of the society was at the earliest period to circulate its valuable Christian literature by union missionary colportage, as far as possible, to the entire population of the coast. He spoke of the rapid growth of the United States, and of the vast importance of improving every agency for its complete evangelization.

After a liberal collection the congregation were dismissed with the benediction.

# THE SOUTHERN ENIGRATION TO TEXAS.

THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]
The tide of emigration from Georgia. East Tenneasee, virginia and North Carolina to Texas, noticed in our columns recently, continues on as large a scale as ever and promises to swell considerably between now and the opening of the next planting season. Long trains of emigrant wagons file through the city daily and arrivals by the Memphis and Charleston Kaliroad are also numerous. The aprivals by this thoroughfare from November ? to December 31 numbered 3,175, of whom 410 were destined for Galveston and vicinity. The great bulk were destined for the Red filver country and Arkansas. They are mostly of the Doorer class of farming people, but all are in comfortable circumstances at least, and many are educated, intelligent, and possessed of some little means, which they design investing in the cheap and nighty productive lands of the Southwest. Emigration of this class is larger this season than ever before, and has been stimulated, no doubt, by the general failure of the crops from drouth and other causes, as well as by the inferior quality of the lands, in the several sections of the country from which they hall. They have good stock, utensits, &c., and are confortably though planny clad, as well as healthy and vigorous in appearance. They toil of nonsands more in their wake, and are hopeful of good health and fortune in that great and fertile territory west of the Mississippi.

chousands more in their wast, and fertile tergood health and fortune in that great and fertile territory west of the Mississippi.

On arriving here they are taken in charge by Sam
Shock, agent of the Memphis and Charleston
Railroad, by whom they are provided with
temporary quarters in the Bradley block, on
Promenade street, where they remain until they can
be farmished with transportation on their way to the
promised land, which, of course, is by steamer.

"Castle Garden," as these quarters are called, bears
no resemblance to the immigrant rendezvous bearing that name in New York, in size or appearance,
but fully answers all requirements as a temporary
abiding place for people induced to Lardship and toil
as these have been. Men, women and children
there are, of all ages, from the puny minnt in its
mother's arms to the white-naired and decrepted
patriarch of three or four score years. A
short distance north of Bradley block, fronting
the rives, are other quarters, provided for the ac-

appi, texas and Arkansas, to engage in plantation labor.

Air. Shock is now making arrangements looking to the bringing to this point of from 7,000 to 10,000 colored people, and will leave for Virginia in a lew days to set the ball in motion. The movement of the African element in the direction we have indicated is exciting general attention and remark. Several induences are at work, of which the principal one is the prospect of higher wages and eventually purchasing small farms in the "land of the setting sun." Another important induence, as our reporter gleaned from a brief conversation with these ebony emigrants, is an idea that the children of Ham are tending to settlements by themselves in a land of porter gleaned from a brief conversation with these ebony emigrants, is an idea that the children of Ham are tending to settlements by themselves in a land of milk and honey, of which they seem to have but a very crude conception, as regards its locality and general advantages. Like the white emigrants, they are full of hope in a prosperous and happy future. Virginia papers contain daily reports of the heavy emigration of the colored people, and are of the opinion that the result will be a rapid and great development of the Guif and cotton States. It is plate that there will be no lack of labor for our cotton plantations the coming season. There will be a beavy increase in cotton production. It is safe to estimate that in less than ten years the cotton crop of the Southern States will be restored to its antewar maximum of 5,000,000 bales, and any one who studies the signs of the times and looks beyond the period indicated can see a prospect of an annual production of 10,000,000 bales. Not alone is Virgina contributing to this movement of the colored people. There is an exocus of this element from North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky. It has been during the last twelve or eighteen months that this migration of colored laborers has been in noticeable progress.

## SILK MANUFACTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

SALK MANUFACTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

[From the San Francisco Alta.]

There is probably no greater curiosity in the way of manufactures to be seen in the city than that of the manufacture of slik, as carried on by Meastr. Neumann, at their factory on the corner of Sansome and Commercial streets. These goutlemen, after strugging for four years to introduce the manufacture of slik into California, having meanwhile passed through many reverses, have at last succeeded in crecting the necessary machinery and fairly entering upon the work. Their establishment now includes everything necessary for the production of a quality of slik which they claim to be equal to any manufactured in Lyons or eisewhere in Europe. Here the visitor can witness the entire process, from the time the cocons are received until the slik is woven into a perfect piece. One can hardly realize, when looking at the pile of cocoons, that from such material could be produced the Deauliful and brilliant colored sliks which he sees upon the looms. The cocoons, when required for use, are given into the charge of young girls, who, defly manufacture them, manage to find the ends and assist in the reeling process, where the fibres assume the form of threads, which are arranged in skeins. In a single thread of fine slik there are often no less than forty fibres from the cocoons. The cocoons having been unwound to skeins are taken to another department, in which, by the aid of the most delicate machinery, the thread is twisted, cleaned, doubled, wound upon spools and afterwards recled off into skeins, when it passes through which the slik passes. At present the Messrs, Neumann are engaged in weaving and preparing the slik for two elegant flags, each thirty-six feet in and twenty-one teet hoist, one of which is intended for the National Capitol and the other for the State Capitol. These, which are Deing gotten up in the best style, will be worthy of note as being the first specimens of slik manufacture in the United States made from cocoons raised here and carri

ANOTHER CONCRETE PAVEMENT COME TO GRIEF.—We regret to see that the concrete pavement on Race street has already yielded to the pressure of circumstances and given way. We cherashed the sanguine hope that it would last at least a month. Was it President Pitzgerald that once assured the Council that the poultice pavement would outlast the Roman ones?—Cincipment Gazette. Jan. 15.

### REMARKABLE STABBING CASE

A Husband Attacks His Wife in Consequence of a Disagreement on a Question of Religion-Not the First Wife He Has Attacked-His Present Victim a Former Witness Against Him.

About ten o'clock en Sunday night a dispute arose between Francis P. Milis and his wife, Catharine, residing on Fifth avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Brooklyn, during which the man stabbed her in the left breast. The slarm was immediately given by the other tenants residing in the house, which brought officer Porter, of the porty-eighth precinct, to the place. Search was instituted for the ruffianiy fellow, who in the meantime had absented himself from the premises, while unobserved, in the confusion created among the inmates of the house. Dr. Bilss, who was summoned to attend Mrs. Mills, probed the wound, which was indicted by the blade of a pocket penknire, two and a half inches in length, and pronounced her condition to be critical. There are strong symptoms of fever setting in, in which event the wound may prove fatal.

An officer was stationed at the residence of the accused all night, and about six o'clock yesterday morning his vigilance was rewarded in his effecting the arrest of the desperate man, who returned ho

morning his vigilance was rewarded in his effecting the arrest of the desperate man, who returned home at that hour. The prisoner, who is a native of ireland and about forty years of age, stated, on being taken to the Pourth avenue station house, that the dispute arose out of an argament and difference of opinion upon religious matters, she being a Catholic and he a Protestant. He acknowledged having stabbed her, but says he does not know how he did it, as he entertained no previous animosity toward her. He was arraigned before Justice of the Peace John Delmar subsequently, who committed him to the Raymond street pail until Monday next to await the resuit of the injuries inflicted. The charge on which he is held is felonious assaults.

The record of the prisoner is not favorable. Mills, who is a machinist, came to Brosklyn from the South during the late war, and being in destitute circumstances at the time he was employed in the Rayle office building, Fullon street, as an engineer. He was given apartments, in which his former wife and himself dwels, in the upper part of the building named. About four years ago he quarrelled with his wife one night, and, as alleged, struck her on the head with a bottle. She was found dead in bed the following morning. He was grosted, inducted, tried and convicted of manianghter and sentenced to the State Prison for a term of two years. Mills claimed upon that trial that his wife, who was mader the inducince, fell and thereby sustained the injuries which led to her death. Governor Fenton pardoned Mills, upon the solicitations of several influential readents of Brooklyn, after an incarceration of six months. He then returned to that city, where shortly afterwards he was married to his present unfortunate wife, who is said to be a very excelient woman. The present Mrs. Mills was the principal witness for the prosecution upon the trial of the accused for the murder of his former wife.

#### MILITARY CHIT CHAT.

the annual ball of the Twenty-second regiment, which takes place on the 8th of next month at the Academy of Moste. The committee who have the affair in charge intend that it shell be, if not the ball of the season, at least second to none other which before its close.

The annual meeting of the New York State Mili-

tary Association will be held at Albany to-day and to-morrow, and promises to be an interesting occasion. Measures will be proposed to increase the efficiency of the association and make its deliberations practical in their results. The only opportuacquaintance among the officers of the National Guard is that offered by this annual gathering of two days' duration, and if officers avail themselves of it, as they should, much good would result from such a meeting. Every organization in the State should send delegates to this meeting, and the association thus be made truly representaaddress before the association will be delivered in the Assembly Chamber to-morrow evening by Rev. will be entertained by the Adjutant General. Officers will attend the sessions of the association in fatigue

will attend the sessions of the association in fatigue by the Adjutant General in full dress uniform, with side arms.

Company F, Ninth regiment, hold their annual invitation hop this evening at the regimental armory in Twenty-sixth street. Captain William E. Van Wyck is the chairman of the Reception Committee, and will be assisted by Lientenant John H. Wood, First Sergeant Charles A. Archer, Sergeant Major John B. Taylor, Second Sergeant Samuel C. Smith and Right General Guide Joseph Orr. and Right General Guide Joseph Orr.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Tobias, of the Ninth, has been elected captain of Company, C vice A. D.

and Right testerant Guide Joseph Off.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Toblas, of the Ninth, has been elected captain of Company, C vice A. D. Davis, resigned.

The commissions of the following named officers have been vacated for disobedience of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in not appearing for examination, viz.:—

First Lieutenant John Myers, Company, I. Twenty-fourth regiment: Second Lieutenant Airchael Beery, Company E. Twenty-fourth regiment: Second Lieutenant Airchael Beery, Company E. Therty-feventh regiment; First Lieutenant August Bothe, Company B. Thirty-second regiment: Patrick Brodle, Company A. Sixty-ninth regiment Patrick Brodle, Company A. Sixty-ninth regiment; Second Lieutenant Alleron Company C. Sixty-ninth regiment; Captain Henry Burke, Company D. Twenty-sixth regiment; Second Lieutenant M, Obenaur, —— Fifty-lith regiment; Captain Henry Koerner, Company C. Thirty-second regiment.

The Fourth regiment was formally innstered out of the National Guard last night, at the armory. The officers intend to retain the social organization of the regiment. Would it not have been better for them to have so worked during the past year as to have retained discipline in the regiment?

A weekly paper, in speaking of a competition "as to tactical ability" which took place last week between two corporals and a private of the Seventh company, Seventh regiment, all aspirants for a vacant sergeantcy, terms the affair a "novel" competition. It was nothing of the kind. This kind of competition has been a feature of the regiment for years.

The feeling of the majority of the militia is against the reduction of the term of service from seven to five years. The reasons for this have already been given in full in these columns, and they are very strong reasons.

nve years. The reasons for this have already been given in full in these columns, and they are very strong reasons.

Capians George Moore Smith, Ryder. Kipp and Allison are mentioned among the candidates for the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Major Meday.

Meday.

The Seventh, by the way, are to renew the good old-lashioned promenade concerts. There will be one at the armory on Saturday evening, the 25th inst.; another on February 26 and a third on March What is the matter with the Thirty-seventh regi-ment? Will somebody probe the existing troubles

ment? Will somebody probe the existing troubles to the bottom?
Sergeant David Sullivan, of the Eight regiment, does not intend to accept the position of neutenant in the cavairy of the First division. The vacancy, therefore, still exists. Who's got a horse?

## THE KING REPUDIATION CANABD.

The king sepudiation canaso.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 13.]
The subjoined card from our well known and estimable fellow citizen, Harlow J. Phelps, very effectivally explodes that most abourd canard relative to the issue of sparious currency in order to bring about a repudiation of the entire national debt. The canard emanated from the very fertile brain of a lunatic named Houston King, an ex-colonel of the confederacy, and the only wonner is that it should for one moment have gained the credence of any man who was himself not insane. Mr. Phelps once leat King \$200, and presumes that he coupled his name with the other distinguished names who formed the gigantic ring in pure gratitude for the service:—

service:

To the Editors of the Picature:

Having noticed the highly sensational story of Houston King which is being so extraired; circulated in the papers throughout the country (it being copied in your Tuesday evening's edition, it appears advisable that I should pay some attention to it. It seems my name plays a conspicuous part in the apparently well arranged plan for the repudiation of the national debt. To be brief, I was not out of New Orleans in the year 1855. I never went to New York but once in my life, and then by rail, so far as I am concerned, at least, the story of Houston King is a pure fauritation, and the most charitable construction I can place upon it is that said King is a fit subject for a number asylum.

HARLOW J. PHELPS.

A PATENT BONE BREAKER.—A correspondent of the Portland Press says Mrs. Sarah Potter, of Wales, Me., seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate. When about nine years old the bone of one of her arms was spite. Three years later she suffered from a compound longitudinal fracture of the arm, the bone being "broken of and spit to pieces," to use her own language. At the age of forty her ankle was broken and "crushed to pieces," a very severe compound fracture. Eight years later one of her shoulders was broken, and she suffered other-wise from severe contusions. Two months after the other shoulder was dislocated and broken down, in suddition to other severe injuries from contusion. When fifty-nine years old she broke her wrist, making a severe compound fracture. About bores years subsequently the same wrist was again fractured; yet, notwithstanding all these injuries, she is now, at the age of sixty-five, in the enjoyment of comfortable healts, and doing the work incident to the care of a family and farmhouse.